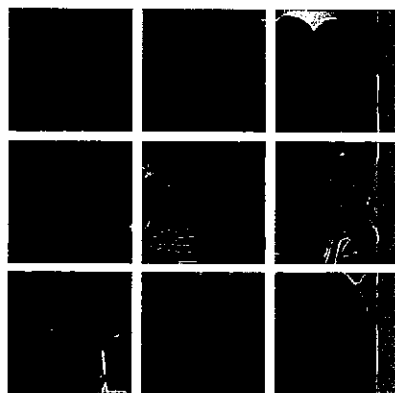
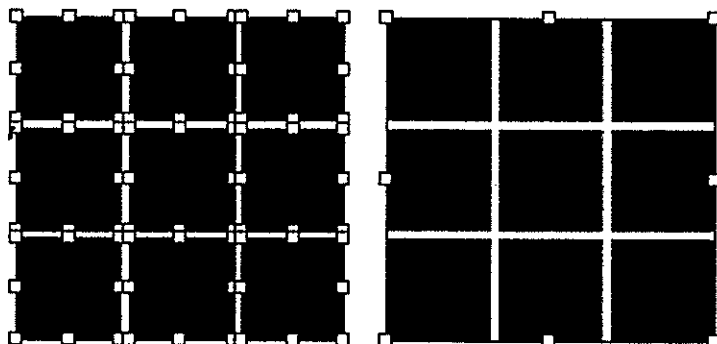
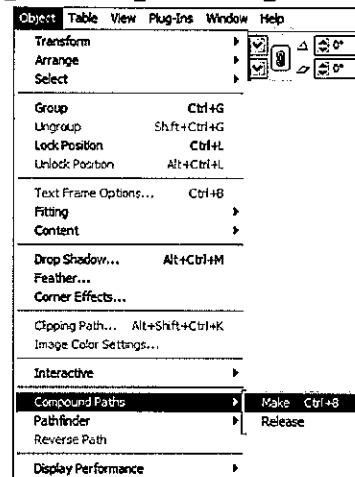
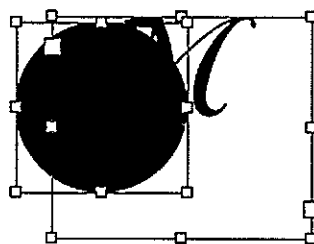
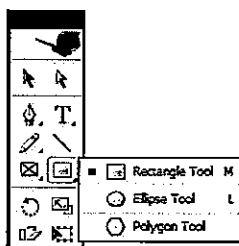


Using Compound Paths

The Make Path function can be used to create unique headlines and letter art.

1. Create a circle using the Ellipse tool, turn the Fill color to Black.
2. Type the alpha character, set size and font of your choice. Position the character over the circle.
3. With the letter selected, go to Type->Create Outlines (this changes the letter from text to a graphic- you can no longer modify it with the text tool).
4. Use the Shift key to select both the letter and the Circle.
5. Go to Object->Compound Paths-> Make. Where the two items overlap, it will reverse the color.

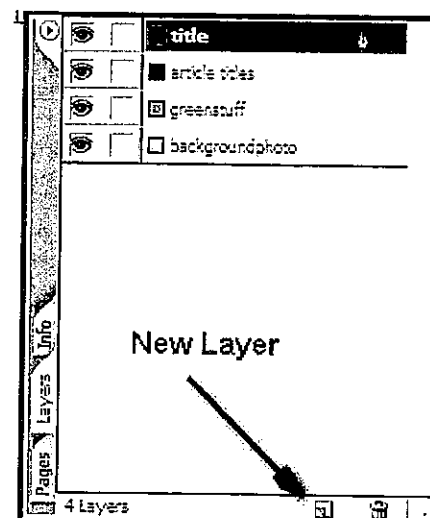
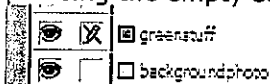


The Make Path function can also be used to create window pane effects on photo windows so that Picture Placer places into the group of boxes like one photo

1. Create the boxes with a fill of B&W Photo or Process Color Photo from the Swatches palette.
2. Use the Shift key to select all the photo boxes.
3. Go to Object->Compound Paths-> Make.
4. Use Picture Placer (or File->Place) to place the photo.
5. If you need to reposition the photo inside the box, use the White Pointer tool.

Part VII: Setting Layers

- ➔ One nice feature of InDesign is the ability to use layers. Layers can be good for staying organized, and you can toggle visibility of layers or lock layers so you don't accidentally move things. Expand the layers palette (same location as the Pages palette).
- ➔ Double click Layer 1 and call it greenstuff.
- ➔ Press the New Layer button. Create three more layers and name as shown at the right (click and drag to order them; be sure greenstuff is on the third layer).
 - Title
 - Article titles
 - Greenstuff
 - Background photo
- ➔ Since we are finished with the green elements, lock that layer by pressing the empty square.



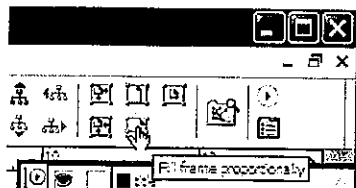
- ➔ When creating new elements, pay attention to what layer you are on, though it is easy to move items from layer to layer by selecting the object, finding the shape representing the object beside the layer name, and dragging that dot to a different layer.

Part VIII: Background

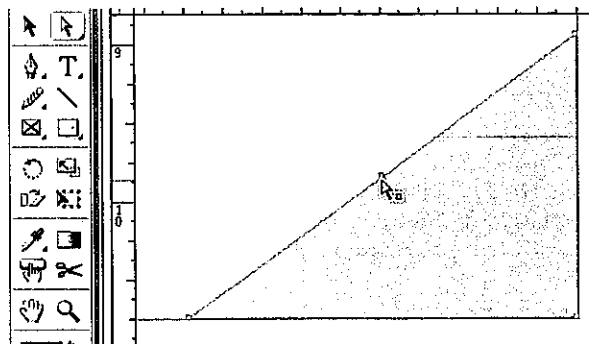
Obtain the following graphic if you have not already—(or use your own)

<http://images.buycostumes.com/mgen/merchandiser/18478.jpg> and save it as mickeycostume.jpg

- ➔ Zoom out. Click onto the backgroundphoto layer. Now, place the photo of the Mickey Mouse kid onto the page.
 - Use the rectangle tool; click and drag to draw a rectangle the size of the page up to the margins
 - Click File, Place, and locate the photo
 - Once you insert it, it is a really big photo and you probably won't see it on the screen (but look closely in the bottom right corner); so, you could either size the photograph down or show a different part of it. We'll do the latter.
 - Use the direct selection tool (white arrow tool)
 - Click and drag to reposition the photo that is inside the rectangle shape until you like where it is
 - **NOTE:** If you wanted to show the entire photo height, you could click the button Fill Frame Proportionally on the options bar, near the top right corner (try this and undo so you can see)
 - **Finally, lock the layer!**



→ You can also modify shapes using the subselection tool (the WHITE arrow tool). We are going to modify the shape in the bottom corner and transform it from a square to a triangle. First, click the border of the shape with the white arrow tool. You'll see white dots in each corner. Click and drag the top left white dot and drag it over the top of the center dot to make a triangle.

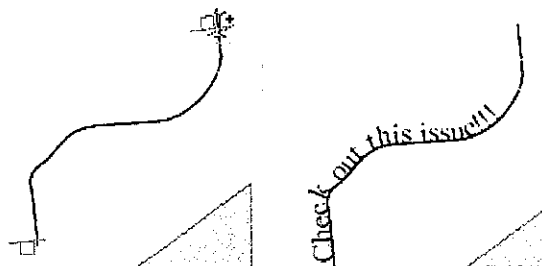
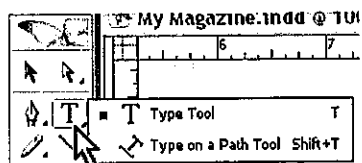


→ If you, for some reason, wanted to move the triangle, you would use the black arrow tool to position it (move it now, but move it back). You can use the arrow keys on the keyboard for more precise control.

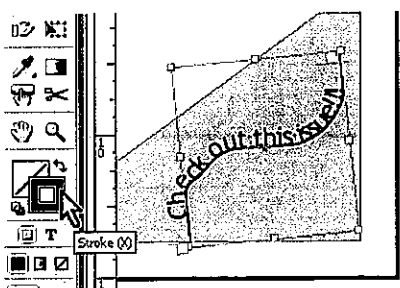
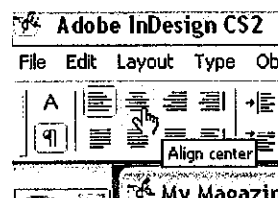
Part VI: Adding Wavy Text

You can put text on a line that you can draw yourself (or attach it to a shape). Let's just draw a wavy line!

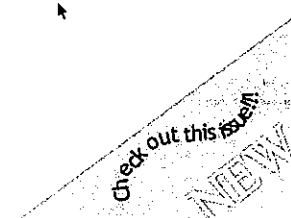
- Using the pencil tool, click and drag to draw a line in the space above the triangle (but not on the triangle; we'll move it into the triangle later, though, so don't make it too big)
- To connect words to the line, select the Type on a Path Tool (click and hold the text tool to get it). Point to the line you want to attach text to (you should see a little plus sign+). Then, click and drag from the beginning of the line you drew to the end of the line.



- Now, change your text size to something small using the options bar at the top (probably size 10 or 12) and start typing on the line.
- Then, click the paragraph symbol beneath the A button on the options bar at the top. Set to center align the text on the line. (Or you could have done this before typing)
- Switch back to the type options at the top (the A button) and adjust your font, scaling, spacing, etc, until you are satisfied. You may need to highlight the text first.
- Next, use the black arrow tool to move the text into the triangle. Then, use the toolbox to remove the stroke (change the black stroke to none).



- If you wish, add another text box and use the rotate tool in the toolbox to rotate it; I added "NEW" and changed the color to white. NOTE: when creating a text box, if the text cannot fit due to size, words disappear and a red out port appears (plus sign). Just use the black arrow tool to pull out the sizing handles to make the box bigger until you see the text.



Transformed Shadow

1. Start with any single word. The only requirement is that there will be no descenders in the characters. All caps text works well.

2. Select the word with the Black Pointer tool and go to Type-> Create Outlines to convert the type to a graphic.

3. With the Shear tool, using the lower-left handle as the center of origin, drag the type straight up while holding down the Shift Key.

4. Select the type with the Black Pointer tool and go to Edit-> Copy, then Edit-> Paste in Place to put a second copy of the type directly on top of the original type.

5. Change the second copy to a different color temporarily to tell the graphics apart. Go to your Swatches palette, making sure you are on the "Fill" selection and Tint the Black to 50%.

6. With the Black Pointer tool, click the upper-center handle of your gray text and drag it down until the type is upside down and about twice as tall as the original word.

7. With the Free Transform tool, and the same center of origin in step 3, hold down the Control + Alt (Apple + Option on Mac) keys and drag the bottom-center point sideways. Use the Black Pointer tool to match up the baseline of the words.

8. Select the Shadow and go to Object->Feather. Choose Diffused for the Corners, and check mark the box for "Feather" to activate the effect. Click OK.

SPRIT

SPRIT

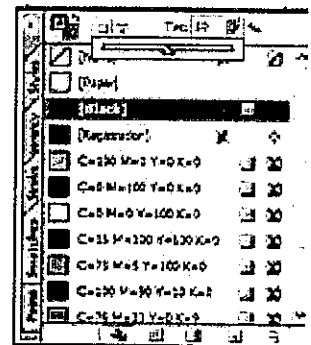
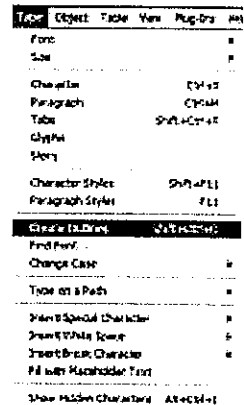
SPRIT
Center of Origin

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InDesign Quick Tips

Cool Headlines

In InDesign, you can put an image inside your type. Here's how to do it.

1. Create the word and size you want.

2. Find the photo or graphic you want inside of it.

3. Select the type and choose Type -> Create Outlines.

4. Change the fill to none and the line to 1pt. black.

5. Drag the photo on top of the word(s) in the position you would like to have it fill.

6. Choose Edit -> Cut.

7. Select the headline with the selection tool and choose Edit -> Paste Into.

HEADLINE

3. Choose Object -> Feather and accept the default setting of 0p9 (or .125 in) for now.

4. Open your transparency palette and with the white box selected, set it on 60%.

5. Move the type on top of the white box.

Play with the settings until you can see the photo, but the type still stands out like below.



Visible Type On A Photo

Sometimes to make your text stand out on top of a photo, you need to ghost part of the image.

Use this trick to make it work:

1. Place the photo and set your type

2. Create a white box the size of the type.